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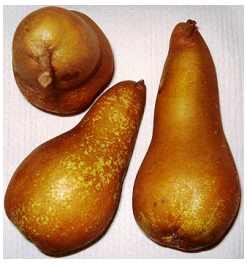
List of pear cultivars

Over 3000 cultivars of the pear are known.[1] The following is a list of the more common and important cultivars, with the year and place of origin (where documented) and an indication of whether the pears are for cooking, eating, canning, drying or making perry. Those varieties marked AGM have gained the Royal Horticultural Society's Award of Garden Merit. Those varieties marked FCC have gained the Royal Horticulatural Society's First Class Certificate.

Table of pears

Common name	Synonyms	Image	Origin	First developed and introduced	Comment	Us C stor
Abate Fetel[9]	Abbé Fetel		France	1869	Scab susceptible. A major cultivar in Italy[10]	Eatir 90 d
Alexander Lucas[11][12][13][14][15][16]	Lucas, Lukas, Beurré Alexander		Loire et Cher, France	1870, introduced 1874	Triploid	eatir 120
Alfa[17]						
Ambrosia[18]			Indiana, US	cross made 1978	Pick mid August. Tolerant to fire blight.	eatir 42 d
Angelys[19]			Angers, France	introduced 1999	Parentage Doyenné d' hiver x Doyenné du Comice. Pick 10 days after Doyenne du Comice	eatir 180
Angouleme see Duchesse d'Angouleme						
Anjou see Beurré D'Anjou						
Anjou Red[20]					Sport of anjou with a red surface color. Not as vigorous as Anjou.	
Ayers			United States		an interspecific *P. communis*× *P. pyrifolia* hybrid	
Bambinella			Malta			
Bartlett see Williams						
Bartlett Max Red[20][21]			Europe	1945	A red sport of Bartlett. Slightly more fire blight resistant than Bartlett	
Bartlett Red Sensation[20][22]	Sensation Red Bartlett		Australia	1940	A red sport of Bartlett. Tree is slower growing.	
Beth			England	introduced 1974	AGM in 1993. Parentage Beurre Superfin	

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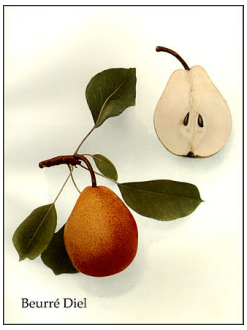
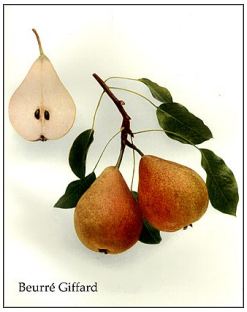
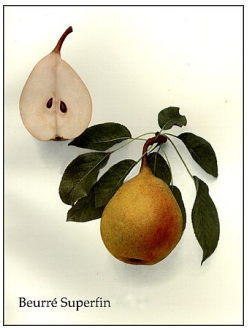
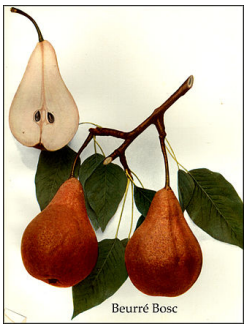
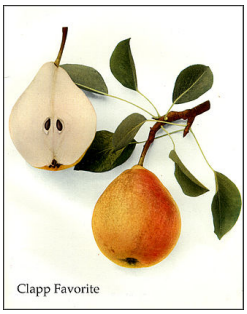
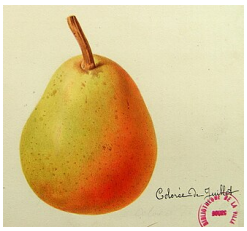
					x Williams Bon Chretien.	
Beurre d' Anjou[23][24][25][26][27][28]	D' Anjou, Beurré Gris,		France	<1628		eatir 150
Beurré d'Arenberg see Glou Morceau						
Beurré Bedford[29]			Bedford, England	Raised 1902, introduced 1921	Parentage Marie Louise x Durondeau	Eatir Octo Nove
Bell[30]			West Virginia, US	cross made 1983	Fire blight resistant.	eatir
Beurré Bosc see Bosc						
Beurré Clairrgeau see Clairgeau						
Beurré Diel[31][32][23][28][27]			Belgium	<1830		eatir 120
Beurré Durandeau[33][34][35][28]	De Tongrés, Tongeren, Tongern, Tongre, Durandeau, Durondeau			<1823	Pick late September – early October.	eatir canr -0.5 days
Beurré Giffard[36][37][23][20][38][27][28]	Giffard		Angers, France	1825	Poor keeper	eatir
Beurré d'Hardenpont see Glou Morceau						

Common name	Synonyms	Image	Origin	First developed and introduced	Comment	Us (stor
Beurré Hardy[39][40][23][24][41][42][26][27][43][44][45][28][46]	Hardy, Beurre Hardy, ge. Gellerts Butterbirne		Boulogne-sur-Mer, France[47]	c1820, introduced c1840	AGM in 1993. Biennial bearing.	Eatir 90 d
Beurré de Mérode see Doppelte Philipp						
Beurré Superfin[48][49][23][28][20][27]			Angers, France	1837	AGM in 2006. Ripens in late September.	Eatir
Black Worcester			England		a cooking pear that keeps well	Cool
Blake's Pride[50]			United States	cross made 1965, introduced 1998	derived from a cross of US 446 x US 505, made by H.J. Brooks[50]	
Blanquilla	'pera de agua' and 'blanquilla de Aranjuez'		Spain			eatir
Bon Chrétien see Willams						
Bonne de Malines see Winter Nelis						
Bon Rouge					cultivar derived from a rare, spontaneous bud mutation of the green pear cultivar William's Bon Chretien[51]	

Common name	Synonyms	Image	Origin	First developed and introduced	Comment	Us C stor
Bosc[52][23][53][26][54][55][56][57][58][59]	Beurré Bosc, Bosc's Flaschenbirne, Kaiser Alexander		Belgium	<1807	Good for eating, baking, cooking, broiling, especially poaching.	eatir -1 °C days
Bristol Cross[60]			Bristol, England	cross made 1920	Parentage Williams x Conference	eatir
Butirra Precoce Morettini[20][61][26][62]	Beurré précoce Morettini		Florence, Italy	1956	Parentage: Coscia x Williams (Bartlett) made by Morettini. Tree is vigorous. Ripens 20 days before Bartlett. One of the best early pears.	eatir
Carmen[63][64]			Italy	cross made 1980, selected 1989, introduced 2000	Pick 18 days before Bartlett.	eatir
Cascade[65]			Oregon, US	1975	A red-skinned pear. Parentage Bartlett Max Red x Doyenné du Comice.	eatir
Catillac[66][67][28][68][27]	Cadillac, De Citrouille, De Bell, Grand-Mogul, Grand-Tamerlan, Monstrueuse des Landes, Pound Pear, Tete-de-Chat		France	<1665	scab resistant pear for organic gardening.	Cool
Celina[63]	QTee		Sweden & Norway	cross made 1985, selected 1997	Pick 17 days before Conference. Parentage Colorée de Juillet x Bartlett.	eatir
Charneu, Charneux see Fondante de Charneux						
Chojuro[26]			Japan	1895		eatir
Churchland						

Common name	Synonyms	Image	Origin	First developed and introduced	Comment	Us C stor
Clairgeau[69][23][20][70][27][71][72][28]	Beurré Clairgeau		Nantes, France	c.1830, introduced 1851	Tree is healthy and productive. Excellent dessert quality.	eatir cook -0.5 days
Clapp's Favourite[73][74][23][24][20][75][76][77][78][79][80][28]	Clapps		Dorchester, Massachusetts, US	c. 1860, introduced 1867	Susceptible to scab. Very susceptible to fireblight	eatir 60 d
Clara Frijs[81]	Comtesse Clara Frijs		Skensved, Denmark[82]	<1858	major cultivar in Denmark	Eatir
Claude Blanchet			Vienne, Isère, France by M BLANCHET[83]	1877[83]	Random seedling[83]	
Colorée de Juillet[84][27][85]	Bunte Juli		Rouen, France	1857, introduced 1867		eatir
Comtesse de Paris[86][87]	Paris		Eure-et-Loire, France	1884?, 1893?	Pick late October. Use December-February	eatir 180

Common name	Synonyms	Image	Origin	First developed and introduced	Comment	Us C stor
Concorde[61][88][89][90]			England	introduced 1984	AGM in 1993. Susceptible to fireblight. Parentage Doyenné du Comice x Conference	
Condo[91]			Wageningen, Netherlands	1965	Parentage Conference x Doyenné du Comice	-1° C days
Conference[92][93][61][94][95][26][96][97][98][99][100]	Rivers' Conference		Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire, England	1884, introduced 1894	FCC in 1885. AGM in 1993. Susceptible to fireblight and canker.	eatir 120
Corella			Australia	late 19th century[101][102]	Barossa Valley in southern Australia by German settlers[101]	
Coscia[103]			Italy	<1800	very early maturing cultivar	eatir
Curé see Poire de Curé						
D'Anjou see Beurré d' Anjou						
Delfrap[104]	Delbard Premiere		France	1955	Preharvest drop.	eatir
Dessertnaja						
Dicolor[105]					pick late september	eatir
Don Guindo			Spain		strong yellow, flavoured taste	
Doppelte Philipp[106][107][108]	Beurré de Mérode, Doyenné de Mérode, Albertine, Doyenné Boussoch		Belgium	c.1800, introduced 1819	Pick september. Use November	
Doyenné d' hiver see Easter Beurre						
Doyenné du Comice[109][110][111][24][20][112][113][26][114][115][116][117][118][119][28]	Comice, Vereinsdekant, Offered as "Royal Riviera Pears" by Harry & David		Angers, France	<1849	FCC in 1900. AGM in 1993. Biennial bearing. Preharvest drop. Vigorous tree, erratic cropper.	eatir 90 d
Doyenné de Mérode see Doppelte Philip						
Drouard see President Drouard						

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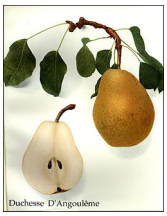
Dr. Jules Guyot[120][28][121]			Troyes, France	c1870 Introduced 1875	Scab resistant pear for organic gardening. Poor keeper.	eatir days
Duchess[122]	Dyushes, Dushes		England? France?	late 18th c.[123]	Pick early October	eatir canr
Duchesse d'Angouleme[23][24][20][124][28]	Angouleme		France	1809, introduced 1815	Large tree, bears reulary. Good fire blight resistance.	eatir
Durondeau se Beurré Durondeau						
Earlibrite						
Easter Beurré[125][28]	Doyenné d' hiver, Winterdechantsbirne		Belgium	c1823	Use December-March	eatir
Edelcrassane see Passe Crassane						
Eden			Israel			
Eldorado[20]			California, US	1945	Very good to excellent quality. Long storage life.	Eatir Canı
Elektra						
Epine du Mas[126]	Belle de Limoges, Beurré Rochechouart, du Mas		Rochechouart, France	<1847		eatir 100
Flamingo[61]			South Africa	introduced 1993	Parentage Bon Rouge x Forelle. Flesh: creamy white, soft.	eatir
Flemish Beauty[23][24][20][28]	Fondante des Bois		Flanders, Belgium	1810	Hardy to -45 degrees F.	Eatir
Fondante d'Automne[127][128][28]			France	c. 1825	An old Flemish variety raised by Fievee at Maubeuge[129]	

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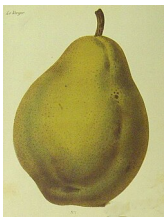
Fondante de Charneux[130][131][132][133][134][28]	Charneux, Merveille de Charneu, Köstliche von Charneeux, Légipont, Merveille de Charneu, Waterloo,		Charneux, Belgium	c1800	Susceptible to fireblight	eatir 100
Forelle						eatir
Gellert see Beurré Hardy						
Gem[63]			West Virginia, US	cross made 1970, selected 1981, introduced 2014	Pick early September in West Virginia and Oregon.	eatir
General Leclerc[135][136]			Angers, France	1950 ,introduced 1974	Parentage Doyenne du Comice x ?	Eatir 150
Gerburg						
Giffard se Beurré Giffard						
Glou Morceau[137][138][23][139][27]	Beurré d'Hardenpoint Beurré d'Arenberg, Hardenponts Winterbutterbirne		Belgium	1750	Use November – December.	eatir 120
Gourmet[140][141]			South Dakota, US	cross made 1954, selected 1969	Width 56–74 mm. Flesh: firm, yellow, crisp ,juicy. Pollen-sterile[142] Pick 3rd week in September in South Dakota.	eatir
Golden Spice					Small fruit, very hardy[142]	
Gorham[20]			New York, US	Introduced 1923	Parentage Bartlett x Josephine de Malines. AGM in 2006. Ripens 14 days later than Bartlett	
Grand Champion[143]			Oregon, US	1936	Bud mutation from Gorham	
Grüne Jagdbirne[144]			Germany ?	<1936	Pick late October.	Perr
Hardy see Beurré Hardy						
Harobig						
Harovin Sundown						
Harrow Crisp						

Common name	Synonyms	Image	Origin	First developed and introduced	Comment	Us C stor
Harrow Delight[20]			Ontario, Canada	Introduced 1982	Hardy in zone 5	
Harrow Gold						
Harrow Red						
Harrow Sweet[141][145][146]			Ontario, Canada	cross made 1965		
Harvest Queen[20][147]			Ontario, Canada	introduced 1982	Parentage: Williams x(Williams x(Williams x Seckel))	Eatir Can
Hermann						
Herzogin Elsa[148]	Elsa		Germany	1879 or 1885	Pick late September	eatir
Hessle[149][28][150]	Hazel		Yorkshire, England	<1827	disease resistant pear for organic gardening	eatir
Highland[151]			US	cross made 1944	Parentage Willams x Doyenné du Comise	eatir
Honeysweet[152]			US	cross made 1955, selected 1969	Width 55–61 mm, height 61–67 mm. Parentage Seckel x (Vermont Beauty x Roi Carlo de Wurtenberg). Pick early september. Flesh: buttery, sweet, rich.	eatir
Hortensia[63]			Dresden-Pillnitz, Germany	introduced 1996	Parentage Nordhäuser Winterforelle x Clapp Favorite. Pick mid to late September.	eatir
Hosui (豊水) (*Pyrus pyrifolia* subsp. *culta*)[141][153][154][155]	'Russet pears', Russet apple pear		National Institute of Fruit Tree Science, Japan	c. 1972		Cide cook eatir
Huntington						
Ingeborg[156]			Balsgård, Fjälkestad, Sweden	1994	Parentage Conference x Bonne Louise. Triploid. Main pear cultivar in Norway	eatir
Isolda[157]					Susceptible to fireblight	eatir
Jargonell[158][159][23][28][160][161]	Bellissme-Jargonelle, Figue d'Été, Grosse-Jargonelle, Sabine d'Été, Vermillon d'Été		France	<1690	Tree is hardy, healthy and vigouros	eatir

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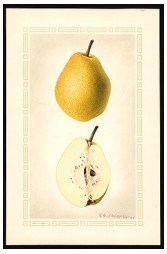
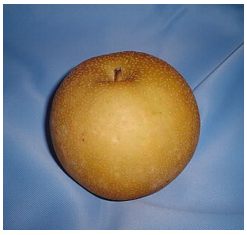
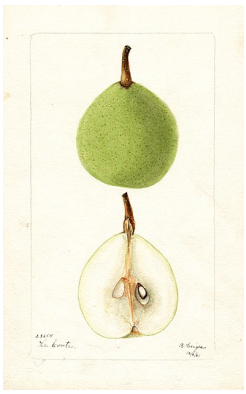
Jeanne d'Arc[162]			Rouen, France	introduced 1893	Parentage Diels Butterbirne x Doyenne du Comice	eatir
Joséphine de Malines[163][164][23][24][165][28][166]	Josephine von Mecheln		, Mechelen(a.k.a. Malines), Belgium	1830	FCC in 1901. AGM in 1993. Obtained by Esperen, pomologist and mayor of Malines in the 19th century; one of the best late season pears. Pick late October. Use January – March.	eatir 120
Kaiser Alexander see Bosc						
Kalle see Starkrimson						
Kieffer[23][24][20]			United States		a hybrid of the Chinese "sand pear", *P. pyrifolia* and probably 'Bartlett'. Hardy in Zones 4–9.	eatir canr baki
Kikusui[20]	Kikisui				Pyrus pyrifolia. Not suitable for shipping.	eatir
Kosui[141][167] (幸水)	Russet apple pear		National Institute of Fruit Tree Science, Japan	c. 1959	the most important cultivar in Japan),[168][169] ('Russet pears')Pyrus pyrifolia subsp. culta	Cide cook eatir
La France[170]			Vienne, Isere, France	1864		
Lategale						
Laxton's Superb[171][172]			England	Raised 1901, Introduced 1913, Introduced in US 1937	Parentage Beurré Superfin x Bartlett. No longer used due to high susceptibility to fireblight	
Le Conte[23][20]					Pyrus communis x P. pyrifolia.Vigorous tree.	

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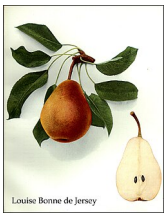
Liegel[23][173]	Liegels Winterbutterbirne		Malines, Belgium	1788		
Louise Bonne[174][175][23][24][176][54][177][27][178][179][180][181][28][182]	Bonne Louise d'Avranches, Louise Bonne d'Avranches, Bonne Louise of Jersey, Gute Louise von Avranches		Normandy, France	1778	Scab susceptible	eatir 120
Luscious[20]			South Dakota, US	Introduced 1967	Small-medium Bartlett-like fruit. Hardy in Zone 4[142]	eatir
Magness[20]			Maryland, US	Introduced 1960	Hardy in Zone 6–9. Resistant to fire blight.	
Maxine[20]			Ohio, US	Introduced 1923	Hardy in zones 4–8.	
Merton Pride			England	1941		
Moonglow[20]				Introduced 1960	Parentage Doyenne du Comice x ? Hardy in zones 5–8.	eatir canr
Moorcroft[63][28]	Stinking Bishop		Colwall, England	<1884	Pick mid to late September	Perr
Chinese White Pear (*Pyrus bretschneideri*)	Nashi					
Nashi	Asian / Japanese / Chinese / Korean / Taiwanese / sand pear				Pyrus pyrifolia	
Nijisseiki (二十世紀) name means "20th century", also spelled 'Nijusseiki'[141][183][184][185][26]	Green pears		Matsudo, Chiba, Japan	c. 1888	Green apple pear. (Pyrus pyrifolia subsp. *culta*)	Cide cook eatir
Nordhäuser Winterforelle[186]			Nordhausen, Germany	introduced 1864	Pick mid-October. Use January – March	eatir 120
Oberösterreichische Weinbirne[187]			Austria	old	Pick mid-October	Perr

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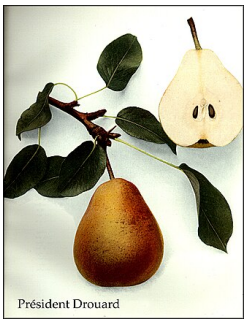
Oldfield[63][28]			Herefordshire, England	early 1700s	Pick mid to late October. Mill 3–6 weeks after harvest.	Perr
Onward[188]			National Fruit Trials in Wisley, Surrey	1947	Laxton's Superb x Doyenne du Comice[189]	Eatir
Orcas[141][190]			Washington, US	1966	Cold storage 11 weeks	
Orient[20]			United States		an interspecific *P. communis* × *P. pyrifolia* hybrid. Hardy in zones 5–8.	canr
Packham[191][26][192]	'Packham's Triumph'		Australia	1896	Parentage Uvedale's St. Germain x Williams.	eatir 90 d
Paragon[63]			Oregon, US	cross made in 1940s	Flesh fine-textured with exquisite flavor. Tree vigorous.	eatir
Parker[20]			Minnesota, US		Large Bartlett-like fruit[142]	
Paris see Comtesse de Paris						
Parsonage			New Rochelle, New York	c. 1857		
Passe Crassane[193][194][26][195][28]			Rouen, France	1855	A variety developed by M. Boisbunel, a nurseryman from Rouen, France[196]	Eatir 150
Patten[20]			Minnesota, US		Hardy to -50 degrees F. Large tender and juicy fruit.	Eatir canr
Petersbirne[197]	Grosse Petersbirne		Germany	<1799		Cool juice -0.5 days
Piérre Corneille[198]			France	<1895	Biennial bearing.	eatir
Pineapple[20][199][200]			United States		an interspecific *P. communis* × *P. pyrifolia* hybrid. Hardy in zone 8–9	eatir canr
Pitmaston[201][202][23][24][203][28]	Pitmaston Duchess, Williams' Duchess		Worcester, England	1841	FCC in 1874	eatir canr

Common name	Synonyms	Image	Origin	First developed and introduced	Comment	Us stor
Poire de Curé[204][205][206][207][28]	Curé, Bon Curé, Vicar of Winkfield, Pastorenbirne		Indre, France	1760	Triploid. Pick October. Use December-January	eatir cook 130
Potomac[141]			US	cross made 1961	Parentage Moonglow x Beurrè d' Anjou. Width 65 mm. Pick 2 week after Bartlett. Flesh: buttery, reminding Beurré d'Anjou	eatir
President Drouard[23][208]	Präsident Drouard		Angers, France	Introduced 1870	Pick mid-October. Use November-January	eatir
Prècoce de Trévoux[209][210][211]			France	1862	Scab susceptible.	eatir 50 d
Precoce Moretini see Butirra Precoce Morettini	Early Moretini variety					
Red Clapp's see Starkrimson						
Rescue[141]			Vancouver, B.C.	<1976	Width 75–85 mm. Pick 6 days before Bartlett. Flesh: cream-colored, melting, juicy, reminding Clapp's Favorite.	eatir 12 w
Rocha	Pêra Rocha		Portugal			eatir 210
Robert de Neufville[212]			Geisenheim, Germany	cross made 1896	Parentage: Auguste Jurie x Clapp's Favourite. Pick late August. Flavour comparable with Doyenné du Comice	eatir
Rosemarie[141]			South Africa	cross made 1974	Parentage Bon Rouge x Forelle[213]	

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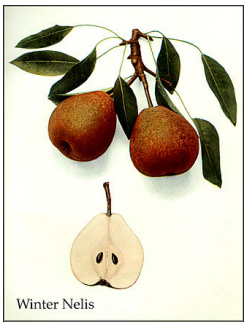
Santa Maria[214]			Italy	introduced 1951	Parentage Williams x Coscia	eatir
Schweizer Wasserbirne[215]			Switzerland ?	old	Triploid. Juice yield 75–80%	juice
Seckel[23][24][216][20][54][28]	Seckle		United States, Philadelphia area	late 17th century	Some fireblight resistance. Hardy in zone 5–8.	eatir
Shenandoah[217]			Kearneysville, West Virginia, US	selected 1985, introduced 2003	Harvest maturity similar to Beurre d' Anjou	eatir
Shinseki[141][20][26]					Hardy in zone 6–9.	eatir
Starkrimson[20][218]	Kalle, Red Clapp's		Michigan	Discovered 1939, Introduced 1956	a red-skinned bud mutation of Clapp's Favourite. Its thick, smooth skin is a uniform, bright and intense red, and its creamy flesh is sweet and aromatic.[219]	
Stinking Bishop see Moorcroft						
Siberian					Extremely hardy with inedible fruit, used as a pollinator[142]	
Summer Beauty						
Summercrisp[141]			Minnesota, US	Introduced 1987	Cold storage 6 weeks. Crisp texture is similar to Asian Pears, medium sized mildly sweet fruit[142]	
Sweet Sensation[220]	Rode Doyenné van Doorn		Netherlands	discovered 1992, introduced 2010	mutation of Doyenne du Comice	eatir
Taylor's gold			New Zealand		a russeted mutant clone of 'Comice'	
Tongeren, Tongern, Tongre see Beurré Durandeau						
Tosca						
Trévoux see Prècoce de Trévoux						

Common name	Synonyms	Image	Origin	First developed and introduced	Comment	Us stor
Triomphe de Vienne[221][222][223][224]	Triumph		Isère, France	introduced 1874	Biennial bearing.	eatir
Tsu Li[225][20]	Tse Li				Pyrus pyrifolia	eatir
Turandot[63]			Italy	cross made 1980, introduced 2000	Parentage Dr. Guyot x Bella di Giugno. Susceptible to fire blight.	eatir
Tyson[23][24][20][28]	Early Sugar Pear		Philadelphia, US	1794	Tree is hardy and fireblight reistant. Hardy in zone 5–8. Pick early August.	eatir
Ure			Morden, Manitoba		Juicy, small-medium fruit[142]	
Uta[63][226]			Dresden-Pillnitz, Germany	1993	Parentage Madame Verte x Beurré Bosc. Pick mid-October	eatir 135
Verdi[227]			Wageningen, Netherlands	1966		
Vicar of Winkfield see Poire de Curé						
Virgouleuse						
Williams[228][229][23][230][231][26][54][232][233][234][235][28]	Williams Christ, Williams' Bon Chrétien Bartlett (United States) Red Bartlett (United States)		Berkshire, England	1770	Susceptible to scab and fireblight. Many are yellow. There are three major red-skinned mutant clones: 'Max Red Bartlett', 'Sensation Red Bartlett', 'Rosired Bartlett' Good for eating, baking, cooking. In a recipe specifying apples, substituting one of these pears can give joy.	eatir canr 60 d

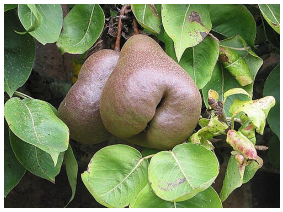
Common name	Synonyms	Image	Origin	First developed and introduced	Comment	Us stor
Winter Nelis[236][237][23][24][20][26][54][28][27]	Bonne de Malines, Beurré de Malines, Coloma d' Hiver, Nélis d'Hiver,		Malines, Belgium	<1818	FCC in 1902. Resistant to fireblight.	Eatir 120
Xenia[220]	Noiabriskaia, Nojabrskaja		Netherlands	cross made 1968, selected 2001, introduced 2008	Parentage Triomphe de Vienne x Nicolai Krier. Pick 2 weeks after Conerence.	eatir 90 d
Ya Li[141][20]					Pyrus pyrifolia	eatir
Yakumo[20]					Pyrus pyrifolia	eatir

Perry pears

Perry pears may be far too sour or bitter for fresh eating, but are used for making perry, the pear equivalent of the alcoholic beverage apple cider. Some pears (especially older ones from the U.S. and Canada) are used for both cider and eating purposes.

Gallery

Alexander Lukas


Black Worcester

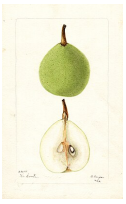
Bosc

Conference

Beurré D'Anjou

Forelle

European Pear


Le Conte

Pêra Rocha

Pyrus pyrifolia

Pyrus bretschneideri

Williams (Bartlett)

Vicar of Winkfield (Poire de Curé)

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